

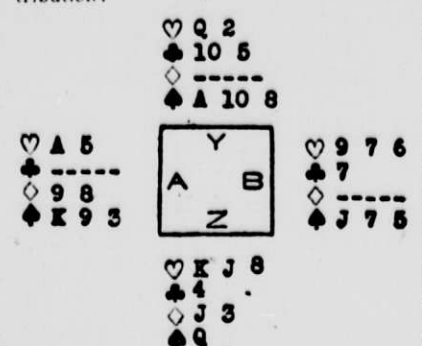
PROBLEMS FOR "SUN" READERS TO SOLVE

Well Concealed Trap in Bridge Hand Catches Experts at the Game.

TASKS FOR PUZZLE SHARPS

Neat Checker End Games—Odd Questions for Class in Arithmetic.

Bridge problem No. 247 brought forth a number of solutions in its original form, and even after the revised version was published many correspondents insisted that it made no difference, as the solutions they had sent in were still correct against any defense. Very few discovered that there was a line of play that would defeat the author's intention. The problem was intended as a lesson in the importance of overtaking the partner's trick in order to get the lead into the right hand. Here is the distribution:



White to play and win. The distribution of the men is as follows: Black men on 1, 9, 17, 18 and 22; kings on 14 and 15. White men on 11, 24, 26, 31 and 32; kings on 8 and 16.

THE PUZZLE OF THE SQUARES.

So far, only one correct solution has been sent in for this problem, and it will be given next week. Many of the diagrams sent in as representing 21 squares have been numbered from 1 to 25, without hitting the precise number wanted.

THE KEY QUESTION.

Several correspondents have written to ask for more definite information as to the method by which the piece of lead is to be taken. In this problem, the lead is simply a continuation of the timber.

THE OPENING LEAD.

The opening lead must obviously be a trump, which Y wins. A discarding a small spade, Z overtrumps with the king, queen and Z overtakes it with the king. A's best defense is to pass this trick, so as not to establish the heart suit against himself. Z being left in the lead plays the jack of diamonds and Y discards his remaining heart.

Z is now ready to lead the spade, which A must cover or two spade tricks solve the problem. Y wins with the king, queen and Z overtakes it with the king. A's best defense is to pass this trick, so as not to establish the heart suit against himself. Z being left in the lead plays the jack of diamonds and Y discards his remaining heart.

The trap in the problem was a double lead of trumps, the intention of those who chose that attack being to force discards, and this caught a number of crack solvers. As Z leads the trump and the second round of trumps it is clear that Z must discard before A, and whatever Z does A will protect himself.

Suppose Z discards the spade queen, A lets go a heart. Now if Y leads a heart A leads a diamond and must make a diamond later. If Z discards a heart, keeping the spade, A still discards the small heart. Now if Z leads the trump, wins and leads the spade king, making the jack good, and either card or a diamond must win for A and B.

If Z discards a heart on the second round lead, A also discards diamonds. Now if Y leads the heart queen and Z passes it, so does A, and when A wins the next heart he leads the spade king and makes the jack good. If Z overtrumps the heart after two rounds of trumps A lets him hold it, and if Z returns a heart A makes the spade play, knocking out the jack and making the spade king. Now if Z overtakes the ten the nine is good. If Z leaves the ten to win the trick Y loses a spade trick, and the jack of diamonds never makes.

Correct solutions from: J. C. Hume, L. S. Hart, Jr., E. Beebe, Henry Anderson, Walker McMartin, E. M. Frost, James Stein, C. H. Le Moine, A. I. Strassburger, D. A. W., C. F. Harting, H. K. Thaw, John H. Whiting, Dr. W. H. Way, Joe Elm, C. F. Johnson, O. H. Ford, Samuels, W. V. J. W. Miller, James H. Cox, R. G. Braine, L. S. Hart, Jr., D. Perry and E. H. Savage.

When a composer puts out a problem he practically challenges the solver to find a defense to it, just the same as a chess player who announces a mate in four moves. If the solver cannot find a defense but sees through the composer's tactics it is a victory for him. If the solver cannot get the number of tricks asked for he loses. If he can defeat the solution the composer loses.

There is a problem which the solver may be pretty sure has no double solution to it, as it is by one of our most careful composers. It ought to make an excellent finish for this series of ten.

BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 250.

By JAY REED.

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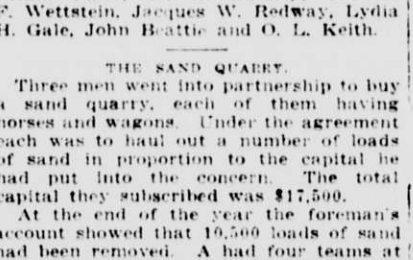
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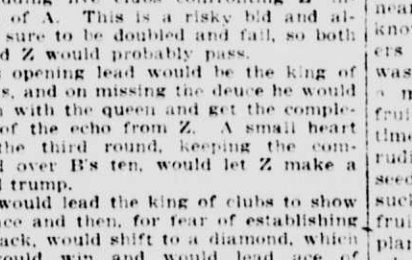
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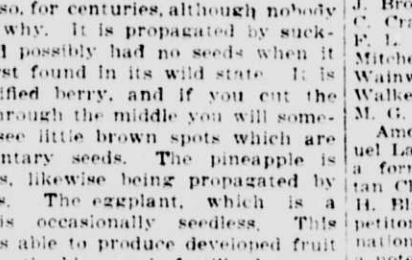
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